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THE ST. PAUL DIDN'T BUDGE.

FILLURE OF THE ATTEMPT TO LAUNCH THE NEW LINER.

The Tallow Was in Poer Condition and the Ship Was 1,000 Tons Heavier than the St. Louis When Launched-Front Coming Out of the Ground May Mave Warped the Ways - Thousands Disappointed.

PRILADELPHIA, March 25. - The American line steamship St. Paul, which was to have been launched to-day at Cramps' shippard, is still on dry land, and for the first time in many years the Cramps have had a failure at a launch. In 1873 the steamship Pennsylvania struck a submerged barge and stuck on the ways. The barge as pulled out of the way, and the vessel slid into the water. A few years later the Mariposa, built for Claus Spreckels, stuck on the ways, but was afterward launched successfully.

The failure to-day was especially mortifying to the Cramps because there was no anticipation of it, and because of the attendance of many distinguished guests, some whom had come hundreds of miles to witness the event. It was also mortifying because this boat, with her sister ship St. Louis. successfully launched last fall, has attracted attention the world over as a specimen of American handicraft in shipbuilding, calculated to show that in quality at least the American merchant marine was to go to the front once more. For two hours the workmen tugged and strained, and then, when the tide had turned

and it was impossible to make further effort, Mr. Charles Cramp announced that the sunch must be postponed until some other lay. The disappointed guests went home, and the 20,000 spectators who swarmed over the big shippards filed out. It was a doleful ending for one of the great holidays that Phila delphia always makes of these events. The bunting was stripped from the ship, and great discussion arose among all that part of Philadelphia known as Kensington, sometimes called Fishtown," as to the real causes of the failure.

The members of the Cramp firm refused to advance any specific explanation. Mr. Edwin S. Cramp, however, in a general way attributed the failure to bad tallow. Others said that the ship did not have sufficient pitch. It is known that the hull weighed about 1,000 tons more than the St. Louis at the time of her launch This, however, it is said, would have caused the ship ordinarily to move faster on the ways, because of the extra weight on an inclined plane, and of itself was not regarded as a full solution of the trouble.

The St. Paul was really ready for launching several weeks ago, but the cold weather and ice prevented it. Since then the work on interior ittings has gone on steadily, and to-day the bull weighed about 7,000 tons. The immense weight had probably caused her to settle someound, owing to the escape of the frost, and it may have made her practically immovable. The tallow was placed between the ways several days ago, and the cool weather unloubtedly caused it to cake and lose doubt dly caused it to cake and lose its alippery quality to a great degree. This, however, is not regarded as a complete explanation, for time and again the Cramps have launched vessels in cold weather. Therefore it is more probable that the ways had settled owing to the action of the frost. There is also a chance that some detail was overlooked, a bot left in, or a block misplaced. The great cradle in which the ship rests must be taken apart and reconstructed, and it is not likely that another attempt will be made to launch the ship within ten days or two weeks.

tempt will be made to launch the ship within ten days or two weeks.

Never in the history of the Cramp establishment was there a finer looking craft on the ways. The outside had been numbed and burnished until it should head been numbed and burnished until it should he amirror. The flags and busting were unusually lavish, and they anapped vigorously in the southerly breeze. Every person of importance wore the International Navigation Company's badge, and long before the hour of launching the place was merry with laughter and pleasurable anticipation of the event. The Japanese Minister and suite had come on from Washington; a delegation was present from St. Paul; most of the Pennsylvania legislature was on the platform, having been brought up the river on a special steamship for safe keeping, and the well-known Gridiron Club of Washington had attended in a body; Gov. Hastings and several members of his staff were conspicuous in the throng; Admiral Ramssy, Mrs. Carlisle, wife of the Secretary of the Treasury, and haif a dozen minor officials from Washington were also present, as were Mayor Stuart and Navarrales.

Mrs. Carlisle, wife of the Secretary of the Treasury, and half a dozen minor officials from Washington were also present, as were Mayor Stuart and Mayor-elect Warwick of Philadelphia, with a host of representatives of the social and official life of the city. Conspicuous among all was Mark Twain. He was less solemn than usual. He actually laughed at several loces of others, smiled suspiciously at one or two of his own, and in his enthusiasm said to The Sun reporter who was present:

"Have you stood directly in front of the bow of that boat? I have, and I tell you that that bow is a beauty, and so sharp that you have to actually shut one eye to see it."

Then Mr. Clemens gave out the copy of his speech that he was to deliver at the luncheon after the launch, and the reporters of the afternoon Philadelphia newspapers scrambled over each other in their haste to copy it and send it to their offices so that it might be printed as soon as they telephoned that the isunch had setually taken place. Miss Griscom, who was to curisien fine boat, was in her place, and for tearly two hours held the bottle of champagne ready to strike the blow and to pronounce the christening words as soon as the craft should move.

The launch was set for 1:15 P. M. At that

christening words as soon as the craft should move.

The launch was set for 1:15 P. M. At that hour all conversation seemed to cease, and a stillness took possession of the entire throng. Gov. Hastings moved up directly in front of the bow where he could actually touch it and give it a shove as it started down the ways. There had been "rally" after "rally "by the four or five hundred workmen who had wedged up the launching cradle underneath the ship and had lifted her clear of the keel blocks. The sharp click of the wedges was then heard as block after block was knocked away, and finally the beautiful vessel rested in the cradle of two planks on either side. Between the planks had been spread hundreds of barrels of tallow, and the only things which were supposed to hold the ship in place were the fastenings at the bow which bolted the upper and lower planks of the p in place were the fastenings and the aich boited the upper and lower planks of the

which bolted the upper and lower planks of the eradic together.

Then the eight old men who for twenty-five years had been sawing away ships at the sunches at Cramps' yard bent to their work, and soon the St. Paul was free to begin her glide toward the water. She did not move. At the launch of the St. Louis last fall it was found necessary to use a hydraulic jack to raise the bow of that craft a little, so as to give her a tart. The same treatment was applied in this case. The St. Paul still remained stationary. It was aiready after launching time, and whispers of anxiety were heard everywhere. The workmen were railied around the bow in the effort to saist in the work of raising it a triffe more, and still their labor was ineffective. It soon became apparent that the hydraulic jacks could not start the boat.

Then it was thought that the tallow which

pharent that the hydraulic jacks could not lart the boat.

Then it was thought that the tallow which ad been placed between the planks of the radie must have been caked by the cold reather. Quickly a hose was run from the arge boilers of the establishment and hot water but the tallow to soften the tallow to soften the tallow to soften that this, too, was a failure. Then word ras quickly passed to one of the city's ice bosts, powerful tug which was lying in the Delawars off the shippard, and an immense awarer was attached to the vessel, and for a see minutes a mighty togging and straining sent on in the effort to start the ship.

When this had no effect, hawers were passed stern to four powerful tugs, and the five steam easies issaved and heaved and churned the sair this foam with their propellers, but usessely.

ter into foam with their propellers, but use-ler, With the idea that a sight jar might ft the vessel, the workmen aboard began to the property of have tried to move the pyramids from it has as to have started the St. Paul in that

their base as to have started the St. Paul in that way.

There was now anxiety on every face, and finally, at \$745 P. M., an hour and a half behind the timeset for the launch, it was necessary to notify that throng that the attempt to put the vessel in the water was a failure, and most reluctantly the rowd went home. Mr. Clemens's speech had to be dispensed with. The luncheon was already prepared for the invited guests, and it was decided to use it. There were no addresses mide. The glory of the occasion had departed and a wet blanket had descended upon the testive scene. Preparations were at once made to make the vessel as secure as possible made to make the vessel as secure as possible made to make the vessel as secure as possible made to make the vessel as recurs and investigation was at once set in progress to determine the auton of the failure and the best remeny to apply. That the cause is really determined the states of the failure and the best remeny to apply. That the cause is really determined the caps will probably have different and any about as at once set in progress to determine and the best remedy to be full the cause is really determined the a will probably have little to say about its champagne bottle was put back in its aid probably he person was more disappeared in an intermediate the champagne bottle was more disappeared by the same and probably to person was more disappeared by the same of the same of the same of the same that the same that it is not the same with what a launching means to this continuation in the same populace. In size Kenter with what a launching means to this

sington is comparable with the east side of New York city. It always gives itself up to a state of raptore when a launch at Cramps' ship-yard takes place. One of these svents there is state of rapture when a launch at Cramps' shipyard takes place. One of these events there is
more destructive to work than a circus day is in
Paterson, N. J. It always brings street fakirs
by the hundred to that crowded neighborhood. Early in the morning platoons
and squads of police, aggregating from
300 to 400 in number, arrive and take
possession of the streets. The flags on
the vessel flutter high above all buildings in the
neighborhood, and the streets are jammed for
half a mile about with those hastening to the
launch. So cager are these people that they
frequently forget the order of things current in
Philadelphia and break into a lope as they
hasten to the shippard. When they arrive at
Cramps' they see the ambulances and the
patrol wagons, the bunting and the hundreds of
camera flenis, and, towering high it he air, the
glistening hull of the ship. Their cyes snap
with delight, and they know that a genuine
"Fishtown" launch is on.
At the proper time the gates of the yard are
thrown open and the crowd flocks in like an
army storming a redoubt. Its members stumble
and fall, shout and whistle, and with a
rush, the small boy invariably leading, they
climb on all the unfinished vessels that there
are in the yard; they go for roofs, plics of boards
or steel plates, and flually the yard is packed
full, and the police tell the late arrivals to go
away and see the show from the middle of the
streets that for half a mile or more run straight
down to the shipyard.

Philadelphia. and especially Kensington.

away and see the show from the middle of the streets that for half a mile or more run straight down to the shipyard.

Philadelphia, and especially Kensington, always keeps every holiday religiously that is down upon the statute book. Launching days to them are holidays as sacred as those provided for by law, and they enter into the celebration with even more zest than they do upon the statute-book holidays. For this reason all Kensington was disappointed as it never was before, and when night came there were hundreds to be seen still upon the roofs of dwellings and factories gazing auxiously toward the black hull of the ship that loomed up over the Delaware, and hoping against hope that some means would be found whereby she would still be launched. Reluctantly the invited guests took their departure to the various cities whence they had come, and left the ship still standing in its cradle, stubborn and apparently resolute in its determination not to slide into the element where she belongs.

MANITOBA IS REBELLIOUS.

The Provincial Government Says It Won't WINNIPEG, Manitoba, March 25 .- Premier Greenway and all his Ministers declare that they will resist to the bitter end the restoration of separate Catholic schools. The excitement is intenes. The clergymen yesterday talked about the impending struggle, the Protestant divines urging their people to stand firm against the remedial order issued by the Governor-General of Canada last week, and the Catholic ciergy appealing to their flocks not to give up the fight. The Orangemen, of course, are taking a hand. Major Stewart Mulvey, Grand

Master of the Orangemen, said: "It cost Canada \$8,000,000 to subdue the half breeds on the banks of the Saskatchewan in 1885. How many millions will it take to make slaves of the people of Manitoba by subjecting them to the Catholic hierarchy?" A few who foresee the consequences are urging moderation, but the spirit of faction is so

flerce that their counsels are unheeded. The Manitoba Legislature has been awaiting the receipt of the order, which arrived, at last, from Ottawa to-day. Without doubt the Legislature will refuse to obey it by an overwhelming majority. Then will come open conflict between the Provincial and Dominion Govern-

majority. Then will come open conflict between the Provincial and Dominion Governments. It seems now that if an attempt is made to enforce the Governor-General's order revolution will be inevitable.

The province is overwhelmingly in favor of national as against separate schools, and the order by the Dominion Government has created much indignation. The following from a provincial newspaper shows the feeling:

"The Dominion Government, after weary weeks of squirming and twisting, has at length passed an order commanding the Legislature to restore separate schools to the Roman Catholic minority in Manitoba. This act is a deliberate surrender to the demands of the Roman Catholic priesthood of Quebec. It is another proof, were any such needed, that Canada lies prostrate under the feet of a foreign, a Roman ecclesiastic, it is another proof that our rulers are recreant to the duties they owe the people and traitors to their Queen; and are ever ready as the price of place and power to sell themselves and the liberties of the free-born citizens of Canada to the Pope of Rome and his unscrupplous devotees in Canada. "The question of separate schools, per se, is dwarfed by the issue now raised. We are now called upon to determine whether or not the French Roman Catholics of Quebec, the men who were conquered by Wolfe and his British soldiers on the plains of Abraham, shall rule and control the citizens of Canada. Since they were conquered by a too liberal foe, they have taken advantage of the generous terms given them by their conquerors and, not satisfied by the running of their own province and the driving of hundreds of Canada. Since they were conquered by a too liberal foe, they have taken advantage of the generous terms given them by their conquerors and, not satisfied by the running of their own province and the driving of hundreds of thousands of its best citizens to a foreign land, they now extend their demands, and nothing less will satisfy them than the control of the destinies of other provinces and bringing the whole Dominion into the slavery of Rome.

"The gauntlet thus thrown down is promptly taken up, and let the contest between Romish slavery and freedom and equal rights go on until every vestige of special privilege and the grinding slavery to a State Church be driven out of every province in the Dominion, and the time-serving catiffs now ruling in Ottawa, who sell their souls for prelatical patronage, be driven back to the obscurity from which they ought never to have emerged."

Owing to formalities in copying the school question order from Ottawa, it is probable the discussion on separate schools will not come up in the Manitoba Legislature until Wednesday.

The remedial order from the Ottawa Government makes a demand upon the Manitoba Government on abolish the Clauses of the Education act doing away with separate schools. The

CAN'T RUN ON TWO TICKETS.

Michigan's Anti-Fusion Law Declared to

LANSING, Mich., March 25.-The Michigan Supreme Court has decided that the anti-fusion act passed by the Legislature is valid. The act provided that a candidate for an office where he received the nomination from more than one party should elect before a given date on which ticket he would run; failing to do this his name ticket he would run; failing to do this his name would be placed on the first ticket certified to, but in no case could said candidate's name appear more than once on the official ballot.

To test the constitutionality of the act A. M. Todd, who was numinated for Congress in the Third district by three conventions, asked the Supreme Court for a mandamus to compel the Election Commissioners of Kalamazoo county to put his name on the official ballot as the nomines of the Populists, Free Silverites, and Prohibitionists. The Supreme Court to-day affirmed the constitutionality of the act, but held that as the time limit under which Todd could have made his selection expired without giving him an opportunity of electing on which ticket he should run, the mandamus asked for should be granted.

THE CITY OF PARA DISABLED. All Her Propeller Blades Broken-Towed

FORT MONROE, Ve., March 25.-The steamer City of Para, with about forty passengers aboard from New York for Colon, lost her propeller on March 21 about 500 miles out. Shortly afterward the steamer Prins Willem IV. came along and took the Para in tow, arriving here this afternoon. All the propeller blades of the Para were broken. The Para has anchored in the Roads. She will probably go to Newport News for repairs.

The steamship City of Para of the Pacific Mail line, which sailed for Colon on Wednesday last, had forty-six cabin passengers, including Schor Barrios, the Nicaraguan Minister. She lost her propeller blades, presumably by striking submerged wreckage. The Prins Willem IV, probably found her off the coast of lower South Carolina. The Dutch steamship was making her maiden trip to this port from Port-au-Prince.

Hit by a Brick Which Fell Eight Stories. While Conrad Wolf, 27 years old, of 432 Knickerbocker avenue, a driver in the employ of John Simmons & Co., iron fitters at 110 Centre street, was unloading his truck near the corner of spruce and Nassau streets yesterday, he was struck on the head by a brick which fell from the eighth story of the American Tract Society building. He sustained a bad scalp wound and perhaps a skull fracture. He was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital.

"Pike's Peak or Bust!" Puzzle.

BISMARCK MAKES A SPEECH

HE RECEIVES NEARLY 500 OF THE PUBLIC MEN OF GERMANY.

Attired in a General's Uniform He Welcomes the Prussian Diet and Many Members of the Reichstag-German Unity, He Save. Is the Great Nafeguard and Ma-Describes the Way to Maintain It-Sorr He Cannot Tike Part in Public Affairs,

FRIEDRICHSRUH, March 25.-Prince Bismarck received the members of the Prussian Diet and many members of the Reichstag to-day. The members of the Prussian lower House were the first to arrive. They were welcomed by Count Herbert Bismarck, who asked them to wait at the station for the arrival of the members of the upper House. In the mean time Gen. Count Von Waldersee, in the uniform of the Uhlans, grouped a small circle of distinguished persons about him on the platform. Count Bismarck, while busying himself, with the assistance of Count Limberg, in completing the arrangement for the conveyance of the visitors to the castle, evoked great laughter by

"As the Reichstag are not here officially they must travel in ordinary carriages and not in saloons."

Count von Waldersee called out for some bimetallist to complete his group, and Dr. Arendt, the eminent exponent of bimetallism, was found and dragged before Count you Waldersee, who placed him in position, and the group, which included Dr. Stoecker, was photographed. Suddenly there was a cry, "Bismarck omes!" and to the intense surprise of all the old Chancellor appeared upon the platform quite unexpectedly, and contrary to programme. The Prince was attired in a full General's uni form, with cuirass and helmet. He wore a long gray cloak and carried a walking stick, though he did not use it. He walked erect and with a firm step. He was attended by his Chief Forester, von Lange, and Count Stolberg. Everybody rushed toward him, and the Prince said in a loud tone:

"Gentlemen, welcome to Lauenberg."

To those who were nearest to him he remark. ed: "High hats and white ties are unwonted sights in the Saxon Forest. We are rural here. Councillor Kleinschmid, a member of the Landtag, said to the Prince; "The members of the Reichstag have not yet arrived."

"What?" said the Chancellor, "are they permitted to come?" This remark created great laughter. Just then the train conveying the members of

the Reichstag arrived, and Prince Bismarck was driven to the castle, the members walking. The entire delegation assembled around the terrace facing the lawn. Count Stolberg, Herr von Koeller (Prussian Minister of the Interior), and ex-President von Levetzow walked through the speech of congratulation, to which Prince Bis-marck replied in a clear voice. marck replied in a clear voice.

"Accept my warmest thanks for the honor you have rendered me. It is to me the highest distinction to see such a noble assembly united here. I should be ashamed if the honor was not for the work I have done, not for my person only. The credit for the political results achieved I share with those cooperating with me who are now dead, and, above all, with my greatly worshipped good master under whom I worked so long."

Here the ex-Chancellor stopped speaking and

Here the ex-Chancellor stopped speaking and wept bitterly, the assembly in the mean time being greatly affected. Regaining his composure somewhat, the Prince resumed his remarks in a voice choked with emotion.

"What," he said, "could I have done without his aid and that of his powerful army? I would have stuck in the same bog that frustrated all previous attempts at German unity. Our dynasties, thank God, are still powerful in their countries (cheers) and especially the King of Prussia is able to put a powerful army into the service of national interest. This was my aim at Frankfort-on-the-Main, and I have always followed it since.

"Thanks to our Emperor William I, and his federated sovereigns, more was done than any

"Thanks to our Emperor William I, and his federated sovereigns, more was done than any diplomat could do. If the Emperor had not ordered the mobilization of the armies in 1866-70, what would have become of Germany? Some one [meaning Prof. Virchow] has said that my actions did not impress him well. He and his party never impressed me as adding strength to the country. The dynastics fought harder with each other than any of the Parliamentary factions fought. We fought Bavaria and Sarony, yet when the need arose we grasped each other's brother-hand and marched together against the common foe.

brother hand and marched together against the common foe.

"Among the parliamentary factions the dissension is deeper and more heated, and common action seems excluded. Federal governments prove to be better for the people than parliamentary factions. With federated governments national interests are slways above all other considerations. As long as we can rely upon this true national feeling of our princes I shall not be alarmed for the future of the empire. I wish this feeling were more strongly expressed by the Diets of the German States. We Prussians, the Bavarians, and the Saxons, though having different Diets, are always Germans, and not like the inhabitants of Sweien and Norway, distinct peoples.

distinct peoples.
"The Diets," he continued, "ought to take a "The Diets." he continued, "ought to take a larger interest in the foreign policy. They ought to discuss what is known about the instructions a Foreign Minister receives and what he does. It has been discussed by the foreign policy. This salaries of Foreign Ministers always offers a chance for debating the foreign policy. This would tend to revive national feeling in the empire, which is not of late manifesting itself so strongly as I could wish. There is no doubt that there are people who labor under the erroneous impression that there are two separate and independent Governments at Herlin. There is but one, for the foreign policy, which, as intended by the Constitution, ought to be imperial, but has been distorted by bureaucratic malpractices from the original intention. I am sorry I cannot directly take part in the management of affairs."

Here the ex-Chancellor was interrupted by shouts of "So are we!"

With a wave of his hand Prince Bismarck continued:

"No Lam not well enough to codecrate with

With a wave of his hand Prince Bismarck continued:

"No, I am not well enough to cooperate with you practically [hurrahs and cries of "Yes, you are;"] but my ideas are with you perhaps more than is proper for an old man like myself. But I cannot help myself; I cannot drive away what has become an habitual interest through lifelong work. I cannot now express my feeling better than by impressing upon you, especially you members of the Landtag, that you must hold fast to the national idea, and remember that in Prussia, also, we do not follow the Brandenburg, or Prussian, policy, but the imperial Garman policy. In this sense I call upon you for three cheers for the Kalser.

"I very much wish my house were able to receive you all as my guests, but there is no room. Although there is room in the narrowest hat for nappy lovers, there is not room enough here for 400.

The concluding remarks of the ex-Chancellor.

The concluding remarks of the ex-Chancellor were groated with laughter, and he retired for luncheon with the presidents of the bodies represented. Counts William and Herbert Hismarck and Count von Rantzau, the ex-Chancel-

resented. Counts William and Herbert Hismarck and Count von Rantzau, the ex-Chaucellor's son-in-law, were also present.

The Deputies departed for their homes on three special trains.

It is learned that the Emperor's visit to Prince Bismarck to-morrow will assume the character of a special military honor to the old Chancellor. His Majesty has ordered a company of infantry, a company of pioneers, a squadron of the Wandsbeck Hussars, and a battery of artillery, all with colors and bands, to assemble at Friedrichsrul. The Emperor will leave his special train at Anmeuhe and place himself at the head of the troops, which will march to the castle. The Emperor will be accompanied by Gen. Bronsart von Schellendorf. Minister of War, and the members of the Military Household.

There were twenty-eight covers laid at the lancheon. Hismarck sat between Prince Stidlers and Herr von Koeller. Opposite him sat Herr von Levetzow and Freiherr von Manteufel, the Conservative leader.

Among the others present were the Duke of Ratibor. Dr. Schweninger. Count Lemburg. Count Mirbach, and Rudolf von Bennigsen. The Countess Rantzau was the only woman at the table. After luncheon Bismarck lighted his bije.

He was in the highest spirits and chatted vig-

the table. After luncheon Bismarck lighted his bipe.

He was in the highest spirits and chatted vigorously on various subjects. He reminded his guests that he would celebrate his Parliamentary jubiles also this year.

As he was relating anecdotes from his Parliamentary experience, somebody remarked that Herr Rickert, leader of the Badical Unionists, had wished to share in the demonstration. Bismarck replied: "I never quite abandoned hope of again numbering him among my friends." He then added:

"Things were much pleasanter in the United Landing of 1847 than in the present assemblies. The sittings were better attended, and it was

"Pike's Peak or Bust!" Puzzle.

never necessary to count for a quorum. I can fully understand Levetzow's reason for resigning, and cannot help approving of his action."
Many Deputies who were absent from the luncheon remained at the chateau. The Prince, still smoking, accompanied his guests to the door, where he bade them farewell.
The Parliamentary deputation reached Berliu this evening in high spirits over the reception given them by the old Chancellor.
Eugen Richter's Freisinnige Zeitung contends that the Emperor's telegram to Hismarck cannot be discussed, as it was a private message.

REICHSTAG TO BE DISSOLVED.

Its Days Are Numbered and It May Not Ontinet Lent. LONDON, March 25 .- The Dally News correspondent in Berlin says: "The Government has not yet decided how to act, but it is almost certain to take advantage of the first pretext to dissolve the Reichstag before Easter. The Centrists being forced by Saturday's vote into r more hostile attitude to the Government the Ministers have lost all chance of passing the bills now under discussion. The National Union of Berlin University students has telegraphed

of Berlin University students has telegraphed the Emperor:
"Your Majesty's words to Prince Bismarck will find an enthusiastic echo in the hearts of the German youth."
"They telegraphed Bismarck that they were dispusted with the decision of the Reichstag, but confidently hoped that in generations to come another spirit would prevail. The military unions of Leipsle, including 120,000 veterans, have telegraphed the Emperor, thanking him for denouncing the Reichstag's action."

Bellin, March 25.—A meeting of the Democratic Denuties in the Wuertemburg Diet was held in Stuttgart to-day. It passed a resolution approving of the Reichstag's action on Saturday and protesting against the sentiments of the Emperor's telegram to Bismarck.

IMPROVEMENTS AT QUARANTINE. Dr. Doty Devises Means of Expediting the

Commerce of the Port. Health Officer Doty is residing at the boarding station at Quarantine, and is giving his personal attention to all the details of inspection of vessels and the improvement of the Quarantine uary, consultation was had with the managers and agents of the principal steamship companies in the transatlantic passenger trade to as certain what efforts on the part of the Quarantine authorities could be made to facilitate the prompt inspection and clearance of passenger and other vessels at night. As a result of this consultation Dr. Doty devised the idea of inspecting immigrants by aid of powerful electric lights. This van to be done by having a detached cluster of burners arranged so portable that it could be carried on board of a steamer and attached or carried on board of a steamer and attached or connected with a switch or other apparatus with the electric lighting system of the steam-ship. To perfect this arrangementall of that class of ocean-going passenger vessels known as express steamers will be fitted with connect-ing arrangement of switches to permit the con-nection of Dr. Doty's cluster of burners. This system will go into effect immediately, and all such steamships will be passed providing they arrive at Quarantine before 9 o'clock in the evening.

on a sand hill in Crown street, Brooklyn. At 12 o'clock, as they were marching back to the prison to dinner, with Henry in the lead and Dempsey in the rear, they came upon two men walking along the road. Suddenly the man searer the procession, who was tall and power fully built, rushed toward Henry and grabbed his rifle. Henry was surprised, but clung to the gun, and a fierce struggle followed.

Demosey saw the scuffle from his place in the rear of the gang. Cocking his rifle he ran forward, and, pointing it at the stranger, he yelled, Throw up your hands!" The man turned, but "Throw up your hands!" The man turned, but instead of throwing up his hands he threw his arms around Dempsey's neck and tried to choke him. Dempsey, who was handleapped with gun and heavy overcoat, was powerless in the man's hug. Henry, however, clubbed his rifle and brought the stock down on the man's lead. The man released his hold on Dempsey, and, turning, ran across the street with the two keepers in nersul;

man released his hold on Dempsey, and, turning, ran across the street with the two keepers in pursuit.

"Stop," cried Dempsey, "or I'll fire."

The man then backed up against the wall of the prison and threw up his hands.

Throughout the fight the second stranger ran about shouting and gesticulating, but did not offer to help his companion. After the keepers had made the latter prisoner, the other man explained that they had been fighting with a lunatic. He said the man was his brother, Hernard Allie of 140 Van lyke street, and that he was taking him to the Kings County Insane Asylum. He gave his own name as I'ster Allie of the same address.

During the struggle with the lunatic the convicts had stood perfectly still, and now the march was taken up again. On the way to the penitentiary the crazy man made all sorts of threats, He was taken into the office and turned over to a guard. Just then Deputy Warden Jones came in. Allie sprang at him and tried to grab him by the throat. Jones drew a pistol, and pounded Allie on the head with the butt, but the blows seemed to have no effect upon the man. He fought desperately, and the guard who was in the office when Allie was taken in, could do nothing with him. The noise of the struggle reached several other guards, who rushed in and finally subdued Allie. An abulance was called and the lunatic was taken to the Insane Asylum.

Is Mr. Bearles to He a Summer Neighbor of Mr. Cleveland !

BUZZARD'S BAY, March 25.—John E. Searles of New York, the Secretary of the Sugar Trust, who figured prominently in the recent hearing before the United States Senate investigating committee, has been here, and his coming has committee, has been here, and his coming has resulted in a report that he has made a deal for one of the most important tracts of real estate on Buzzard's Hay. Last scason Mr. Scarles rented the Albert W. Nickerson estate at Great Hill, in Marion. It is said that Mr. Scarles has decided to buy it now, and become a neighbor of Fresident Cleveland. The estate includes a large summer house, originally built for and run as a hotel, and several hundred acres of forest meadow, and beach land, valued at about \$300,000.

A Retired New York Merchant's Suicide, LACONIA, N. H., March 25,-Benjamin Munsey, a retired New York merchant, died here yesterday from the effects of Paris green taken on last Friday with suicidal intent. He had been ill for many months and was despondent. He lenves a widow and one daughter, Mrs. C. S. Morrill of New York. He was 63 years old.

"Pike's Peak or Bust !" Puzzle.

CARLISLE BROKE THE LAW.

QUARANTINE IGNORED BY THE SECRETARY AND RIS PARTY.

In Taking His Son from the Paris on Saturday Before the Vennet Had Been Visited by the Health Officer the Secretary of the Treasury, Assistant Secretary Hamlin, and Surveyor of the Port Maguire Made Themselves Linble to Fine and Imprisonment An Officer Despatched to the Hotel to Detain the Landed Passenger - Explanation Demanded from Collector Kilbreth and the Ship's Officers by the Health Officer.

John G. Carlisle, Secretary of the Treasury; his son, William K. Carlisle: Charles S. Hamlin, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Customs Department, and now Acting Secretary of the Freasury; Surveyor of the Port Maguire, and Capt. Watkins of the steamship Paris, all committed a most serious offence against the Quarantine laws last Saturday, and have made themselves liable to a term of one year in State prison or a fine of \$2,000, or both. It is not yet certain whether they will be prosecuted, but it is probable that their prominence will save them. Of all the health regulations governing the

port of New York, those most rigidly enforced relate to the taking off of any passenger of a ship from a foreign port before the ship has been boarded by the Health Officer or his deputy, and has officially been passed through Quarantine. Secretary Carlisle and his party, in spite of the law, transferred William K. Carlisle, who was returning from a European trip on the l'aris, from the steamship to a revenue cutter and brought him to this city. The transfer was made without permission of the transfer was made without permission of the Health Officer, and before the latter's boat was even alongside the steamship. The Paris arrived at Quarantine early on Saturday morning. Secretary Carlisie, who had come to New York to meet his son, was notified shortly after the steamship had been sighted off. Fire Island, and he went aboard a revenue cutter, accompanied by Mr. Hamlin and Mr. Maguire. They arrived off Quarantine shortly before the Paris. Health Officer Doty's boat, the Roswell P. Flower, in charge of Dr. L'Hommedieu, the deputy Health Officer, had started out at sunrise to inspect the vessels that had come in during the night and anchored according to law. The Doctor's boat was lying alongside the National Line steamship Greece at 50% o'clock in the morning, when the Paris dropped her anchor. The deputy Health Officer was aboard the Greece examining the ship and crew. He would have finished his examination probably within ten minutes, and would then have gone to the Paris. It would not have been ten minutes, all told, before the Secretary could have taken his son off the boat without violating any law. The Customs Officers aboard the revenue cutter knew that, but whether they informed the Secretary of it or not is not known.

At all events, the cutter steamed alongside, the

connected with a switch or other apparatus thin. To perfect this arrangement of either thin, to perfect this arrangement of if that the thin. To perfect this arrangement of if that the thin to perfect this arrangement of switches to permit the content of a system will go into effect immediately, and all such steamhlips will be passed providing they arrive at Quarantine before b Ociock in the property of the perfect of the

ship before the visit of the health officers. This is the section:

A person, who, being on board any vessel at the time of her arrival at the port of New York, lands from such vessel or unlades or tranships or assists in unlading or transhipping any portion of her cargo before such vessel has been visited and examined by the health officers is punishable by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by a fine not exceeding section Health Officer Doty can hold young Mr. Carlisle. He was a passenger on the Paris, and was landed before the coming of the health officers.

The third section of the code bearing on the case is 304, and refers to "going on board vessels at Quarantine grounds without leave." The section reads:

"A person who goes on board of or has any communication or intercourse with any vessel and control of the section reads:

"A person who goes on board of or has any communication or intercourse with any vessel at quarantine, or with any of the crew or passengers of such vessel, without the permission of the Health Officer, is punishable by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars, or both."

Under the foregoing the Health Officer can punish Mr. Carlisle, Sr., Mr. Hamlin, and Mr. Maguire.

Under the foregoing the Health Omeer can punish Mr. Carlisle, Sr., Mr. Hamilin, and Mr. Maguire.

The Sun reporter visited Dr. Doty late yesterday afterneon at Quarantine. "My action in the matter." he said. "has been governed by the law on the subject, and I have particularly wished to avoid annoyance to Secretary Carlisle. The violation of the law was so plain and so deliberate that I could not have acted otherwise. I am satisfied that Collector Kilbreth had nothing whatever to do with the violation, and that he did not know anything about it until he received word from me. I have had an unofficial talk with the Collector, and from that I gather that the customs inspectors were overeasions to favor the Secretary and deliberately violated the law, knowing that they were violating it. They are thoroughly familiar with the Quarantine law. It is possible that Secretary Carlisle and his party were not familiar with it, in which case it was certainly the brainess of the customs officers to inform them. It would not have delayed the transfer more than twenty minutes to comply with the law, and that could hardly have been of moment. My official communication to the Collecter regarding the violation has been in his hands since Saturday, and I expect an answer to-morrow. I will not make my letter public before then."

"Have you received an explanation from Capt. Watkins?" asked the reporter.

"I have heard from both the Captain and the officers of the line, and what I have heard bears out the idea that the customs inspectors are very much to blame in the matter. They went aboard the boat and announced to the officers that the Secretary of the Treasury was aboard the certer, and that he wanted to take his son off and it was all right. They were United States officials in the country, and the Captain, assuming that no lilegal demand would come from such as high source, permitted the tilegal transfer. The Captain thought, as nearly as I can understand, that there was some provision of the law that permitted it, though he Maguire.

THE SUN reporter visited Dr. Doty late yester.

THE SUN reporter visited Dr. My action it

Surveyor Magnire said last night that he must or line to discuss the matter until his report at been turned over to the Collector of the ort. He said that he would hand in his report

SENOR MURUAGA WILL GO HOME. His Government Accepts the Resignation He Sent Some Days Ago.

MADRID, March 25. The Spanish Government has accepted the resignation of Sefior Iton de Muruaga, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington. The Minister cabled his resignation several days after the Alliança incident came to light. He will probably be succeeded by senor Dupuy de Lorme. The Government has also accepted the resignation of its Minister at London, who, it is expected, will be succeeded by Count Casa Valen-

Señor Leon y Castillo, Spanish Ambassador at Paris, has been recalled. He will be succeed-

ed by the Duke of Mandas. Washington March 25, Sefor Muruaga, the Spanish Minister, was advised by his Government this evening of the acceptance of his resignation, which, as is well known, was retendered by Senor Murnaga after the establishment of the new Spanish Government. Señor Muruaga lost no timo after receiving his advices from the home Government in communicating the fact to the Secretary of State, and as the hour was late the Minister sought the Secretary at his private apartment, where he made known to him the purport of the message received by him from

Very soon afterward Mr. Gresham visited the Executive Mansion and communicated the facts to the President. Other Cabinet officers were present, and there was a conference of considerable duration.

One result of the deliberations was the transmission of a message to Senor Muruaga. The contents of the message are not known. Secretary Gresham this evening was found altogether reserved and particularly averse to entering into any explanation of the latest

phase of the Government's view on the Spanish Senor Muruaga attracted a good deal of atten tion after the news of the firing on the Alliança was received, by his remarkable comments and explanations. The Washington despatches to THE SUN said, a few days ago, that the Minister's course had not tended to enhance his popularity with the Washington authorities, and

THE MISSING REINA REGENTE. She Has Not Been Found Submerged, Nor

that his retirement from the position he occu-

pied was undoubtedly desired.

Has Wreckage Come Ashore. MADRID. March 25 .- The Government is officially informed that all reports that the war ship Reina Regente has been found submerged in the straits are wholly without foundation.

and also that neither wreckage nor bodies from

the ship have been washed ashore. Admiral Beranger, the new Minister of Ma rine, will send a war ship to Madeira to search for the Reina Regente. Meantime a commis will be appointed to consider and report on her disappearance.

SPAIN'S UNPOPULAR ARMY.

Officers Hissed in Public Places - Demorali LONDON, March 25 .- The Central News cor-

respondent in Madrid says: "Strong public resentment is felt still on account of the officers' riots. Officers are hissed frequently when they enter cafés or music halls. The whole affair has had a bad influence on the ranks. The noncommissioned officers and privates are returning late from their furloughs, and are inclined to be defiant."

FIGHTING IN CUBA.

Government Troops Sald to Have Defeated Small Insurgent Forces.

HAVANA, March 25 .- Col. Santoscildes, who mmands the Government force at Manzanillo. reports that yesterday troops under Col. Araoz attacked and dispersed insurgent bands at Juraguana and Cavo Camacho.

The bands were 500 strong and were commanded by Guerra Guardia Reitor. Fifteen rebels were killed and many others were wounded. The Government force lost one officer killed and two privates wounded. The insurgents left behind a large quantity of ammunition and small arms.

The same Government troops also dispersed a party of insurgents at San Ramon on March 22, losing one officer killed and three privates

wounded. A report from Holguin says that insurgents under Masso Miro Manana are approaching the place. The force is 300 strong and well armed.

DR. FERNANDO DE ZAYAS HERE. Has His Passports for Paris and Did Not Have to Leave Havana, He Says,

Dr. Fernando A. de Zayas arrived here yester day from Havana on the stramelije Orizaba. He went to the Hotel Español.on Fourteenth street. When asked as to the truth of a report that he

When asked as to the truth of a report that he had left Havana to avoid trouble with the Spanish authorities, he said:

"There was not the least haste or trouble in the world in my departure from Havana. I don't know how such a report could have been started. I have my passnorts, made out and signed in proper form, permitting me to come to New York and afterward to visit Faris.

Dr. Zayaa said that he had seen nothing of the fighting in Cuba, and that his knowledge of events there was gained entirely from the newspapers.

RX-CONSUL WALLER'S CONVICTION The State Department Not Disposed to Let It Pass Unchallenged.

WASHINGTON, March 25.-According to state ments made at the State Department no official information has been received concerning the case of ex-Consul Waller, convicted and sentenced for complicity in the plot to overthrow the French in Madagascar. This lack of advices is considered as very strange and cannot be accounted for. The nearest cable office is on the Island of Mauritius, and is held by the British, so that there is practically no ground for suspecting that the French Government is purposely preventing any of our consular officers from communicating with the State Department. While the case is by no means so likely to lead to serious results as the other matters concerning foreign affairs which confront the State Department, yet the United States Government will not let it mass without making a determined stand for the principle that no United States citizen shall be tried by a military court in a foreign country unless captured while actually engaged in insurrection with arms in his hands. case of ex-Consul Waller, convicted and senwith arms in his handr.

KILLED IN THE BULL RING. One of the Famous Matadores of Mexico

DURANGO, Mex., March 25. A leading event of the bull fighting now in progress here was the killing of Timotes Rodriguez, one of the best known matadores of Mexico, in the arens by a ferocious bull. The animal got the mata-dore down and gored him to death before the bander liberos could come to his assistance. The large crowd of spectators cheered the bull.

A NEW GERMAN AMBASSADOR. Baron von Thielmann Will Represent Germany at Washington. BERLIN, March 25,-It is announced that

Baron von Saurma-Jeltsch, German Ambassalin as German Ambassador to Turkey, and that Baron von Thielmann, Prussian Minister at tunich, will be appointed Ambassador to the Inited States. dor at Washington, will succeed Prince Itado-

Church Steeples Struck by Lightning. READING, Pa., March 25.-The Evangelical hurch at Bernville, Pa., was struck by lightning yesteriay morning, and the steeple and building damaged to the amount of \$500. The lightning rod on St. John's Lutheran Church, Boyortown, was broken into pieces by lightning, but the edifice was not damaged.

"Pike's Peak or Bust!" Puzzie.

Take home the best puzzie invented for years -4de. to the 105 members of the majority. He

GOV. MORTON TAKES A HAND.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

Magistrates Bill. ASSEMBLY PROMPTLY PASSES IT.

He Urges the Passage of the Police

The Governor Also Urges that a Police Reorganization Bill Be Passed Without Delay, but Does Not Commit Himself to Any Particular Measure-A tipectal Message to the Legislature, in Which He Lectures the Lawmakers for Their Tardiness in Passing Reform Measures,

ALBANY, March 25. - The police reorganization opic was a burning question on the reassembling of the Legislature this evening. The attitude of the members of the closely balanced Senate was supposed to be the most interesting feature of the situation until Gov. Morton took a hand in and sent a most unprecedented message to the lawmakers. Then the attention of all was focussed on that document. The anti-Platt men refused to believe that it arrayed the Executive on their side in opposing the Lexow bills, and with the committees and people in New York who issue unkases to the serfs of the Legislature that are even more mandatory than the Governor's. The critics of the Lexow measures dispute this construction, and say that in calling for "such legislation as will meet the emergency" the Governor distinctly and significantly refrains from endorsing the pending bills. The following is the Governor's message.

To the Legislature:

"The Constitution of the State makes it my duty to recommend to the Legislature from time to time such measures as I may deem expedient. In obedience, therefore, to that mandate I call the attention of the Senate and Assembly to a matter which I regard as being of the highest present mportance, namely, the reorganization of the inferior criminal courts of New York city. Ten weeks have elapsed since a bill having this object in view was introduced, concurrently, in ooth Houses of the Legislature, but the measure has not yet been passed by either House. The session is fast drawing to a close, and unless prompt action is taken upon it there is danger that it may fail to become a law. Such a result would be a public misfortune.
"There has been no measure before this Legis-

lature which more deeply interests the people of New York city. It is widely, perhaps generally, believed that in some of the present police courts there is to-day a practical denial of justice. belief is strikingly sustained in the report made by a committee appointed to investigate certain departments of New York city, commonly known as the 'Lexow committee.' It s charged that 'a very important reason why the police have been able to carry on and successfully perpetrate their reprehensible practices is that at least some of the Police Justices have apparently worked in sympathy and collusion with them.' Again, it is stated that, because of the maladministration that prevails in those courts, 'the poor and needy were unable to obtain redress or relief from the oppression or the tyranny of the police,' and that 'their path to justice was completely blocked."

"These are serious charges and seem to be largely supported by public opinion in the city f New York. They invite the careful consideration of the lawmaking power and call for a speedy remedy. It is to these inferior criminal courts, the very sources of the administration of criminal justice, that the poor especially look for protection from oppression and wrong. When these fountains of justice are polluted the evil results to the people are beyond calcu-

"The bill to which reference is made was introduced in the Senate by the Chairman of the investigation committee above mentioned, presumably as a result of the inquiry which made that committee so familiar with matters needing corrective action of the Legislature. Its object is to create an improved system of inferior criminal courts, and conformably to give the people a new Board of Police Magistrates. This legislation is a necessary step toward municipal reform. It is supplementary to the l'ower of Removal bill already passed, and which was recommended specially in my first message to the Legislature. The language used in that paper on that subject is as follows: 'A power of removal bill for the city of New York placing in the hands of the Mayor absolute and unquestionable authority to remove any of the appointive officers of the city Government, and appoint their successors, is an immediate requirement at your hands.' I am convinced that his power of removal already conferred should not be limited to administrative officers, but that it is equally important that it should be made to apply to the Police Justices. A doubt has been expressed as to the constitutionality of this bill, but that doubt has been practically resolved in its favor by the recently published opinions of some of the most eminent and earned lawyers in New York city.

"I desire also to call attention to the need of prompt reorganization of the Police Department of New York city. In the testimony before the Lexow committee it was charged that many members of the police force, among them officers of high grade, were not only blackmailers and xtortioners, but were actively in league with the criminal classes. It is generally believed that the extent of these alleged corrupt practices has not yet been fully revealed. The law-abiding classes are naturally uneasy under such condition of things and knock impatiently at the doors of the Legislature for relief. They demand that police officers who have betrayed their trusts, or used their great power oppressively, shall be ascertained and dismissed without unnecessary delay, and the Legislature is asked to provide the method of relief. It is apparent that this request should be heeded and such legislation enacted as will meet the emergency. I therefore recommend the early passage of the Police Magistrates bill. so-called, and of a measure that will place in proper hands the power to reorganize and re-

generate the Police Department of the metropo-lis, Levi P. Morros," In the Senate, where the message was received ten minutes after the session began, its reading sign as to its effect was allowed to become visible on the faces of Senators Stapleton and Lamy, whose attitude is uncertain. They would not say, either before or after the receipt of the message, that they would vote against the bills, nor would they say that they would

vote for them. Senator Childs, who has not been considered doubtful quantity hitherto, was not so cautious. He said that he would probably vote against the so-called Lexow measures unless they are made satisfactory to the people in New

they are made satisfactory to the people in New York. He has made up his mind to vote for anything that they want.

The police muddle was added to by the introduction of a new batch of bills by Mr. Ainsworth The question whether the insulration for these measures is found in a desire to reach a compromise was put to Mr. Ainsworth He simply said that the inspiration of his bills was received while he was listening to the sermon in church yesterday morning. They are pretty radical measures, and under them the friends of Mayor Strong can certainly make no complaint that they do not give him plenty of power. But the effect of these hills upon the situation cannot yet he measured.

The Governor's message created more of a stir in the Assembly than in the Senate. Leader Ainsworth popped up immediately to say that the Police Magnistrates bill was on the calendar on the order of third reading, and gave notice that when it was reached he would move a call of the House. Mr. Foley expressed his surprise at this, as well as at the feat that the Governor had found it necessary to read such a lecture to the 105 members of the minority. He